

Hongkong Daily Press.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

confident forecasts were falsified; and, so far from the war on their side being defensive, within the first two days the venue was entirely changed, and the Japanese had not only the choice of beginning, but had actually forced the enemy to fight on the defensive—in a war, too, where all the danger and damage lay with the defence. For the moment, at least, Japan is mistress of the sea, and is thus in the position in which Russia hoped to find herself, of being able unmolested to land her forces at any part of the Korean or Manchurian coasts she might select. This seems to be the true explanation of the apparently quixotic action of the Japanese fleet before Port Arthur on the 22nd and 23rd ultimo. It is plainly an object with the Japanese military authorities to compel the Russian generals to keep as large a force as possible at Port Arthur to be ready for any eventuality that may occur, this meaning that Port Arthur, being at the extremity of their long line of communication, to supply a garrison there absorbs the whole capacity of the line, and any breach in the continuity would compel the break-up or surrender of the entire force. We can only surmise, in the absence of any definite information, which the Japanese wisely keep to themselves, the object of the last demonstration at Port Arthur. As the Japanese are at the moment masters of the sea, it seems quixotic to seek to block the entrance against themselves; of course the explanation may be that the fleet is required in the Sea of Japan, and they do not wish in the case of the absence of the ships that the Russian flotilla should be able to interfere with their operations in the Yalu gulf. The Japanese have apparently been landing a large force at Chemulpo. It is apparently their intention, as soon as the entrance to the harbour is free of ice, to occupy in force Broughton's Bay. These two armies will be prepared to act in support of one another, whether an advance is to be made into the Sungari valley by Wiju or Maerh-shan. More probably neither of these will be the definite object of the campaign, which will more probably be Vladivostok itself; and this will most likely be attacked from Castries Bay, so as to threaten Ninguta. Harbin, the vital point of Russian activity in the Far East, is of course the eventual goal, and towards this a successful army would have three lines of approach; one by Wiju and Moukden; one by Maerh-shan and Kirin; and the third by Hweneh-shan and Ninguta. To carry out, or even initiate, so ambitious a scheme requires, of course, absolute command of the sea, and this would explain the reiterated attacks on Port Arthur. So long as the Japanese fleet can inflict more damage than it suffers, every skirmish, however slight the immediate result, will be a Japanese gain, and will ease the difficulty of a shore campaign. Altogether, even at this early stage of operations, there is evidence that the Japanese are working on a definite and well-planned scheme of operations; in which, moreover, there is a perfect understanding between Army and Navy. As the ports in the more northerly part of the Sea of Japan are still closed with ice, the Japanese have been taking advantage of the enforced inactivity in the field to hurry on their preparations at home, and this is doubtless the reason of the wonderful reticence that has marked their operations hitherto. The nation is working as one man, and secrets of state are secrets to each individual from Emperor to shoe-black. However plain may be the general objective, success is never likely to be endangered by premature disclosures.

Volunteers at Battalion Drill next Saturday turn out in khaki and side-arms—no puttees.

The Superiority of the Italian Convent wishes to tender her grateful thanks to the Variety Troupe of H.M.S. *Vengeance* for their generous donation of \$50, the proceeds of the Concert given at the City Hall.

Barigues Webb, a young man of mixed Spanish and English blood, and of excellent family, was arrested by the detective bureau in Manila on the charge of stealing \$3552, gold, worth of coal, the property of F. C. Calder and Company, on the 24th ult.

We are informed by the Manager of the local office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha that the *Kanagawa Maru*, which left London on the 19th January, arrived at Malta on the 7th February, and there transferred her passengers for the Far East into the P. & O. steamer, *Palawan*.

The thousandth performance at the Strand Theatre, London, of *A Chinese Honeymoon* (which we have just seen in Hongkong), will take place on the 18th inst. Few plays have enjoyed so long a run without a break, though *Charley's Aunt* is credited with 1,366 consecutive performances, and *Our Boys* with 1,362. But *A Chinese Honeymoon* is a musical comedy, and consequently has established a record.

The Russian gun-vessel *Mandjour* is now known in Shanghai, it is said, as the *Man-mandjour*.

A sale of work will be held in the School-room at Fairlie to-morrow, Saturday, from 10 to 6 o'clock.

Mr. C. E. St. G. Caulfield, Director of Works Malay States, has been made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order.

Mrs. Maybrick, who was released from Aylesbury Prison last month, is now stated to be on her way to New York.

Under the heading, "How to get rid of the Publican," a writer in *Public Health* states that a thirst for whisky can be appeased by eating oranges.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks, the following donation to the funds of the Hospital:—Chas. R. Scott, \$25.

A flotilla of United States (b.d.) which had been at Gibraltar for some days left on the 31st January for Algiers on their way to Manila, under convoy of the U.S. cruiser *Buffalo*.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *New York Herald* (Paris Edition), writing on the 30th January, speaks of "the very friendly, almost paternally worded, reply which this country is about to make."

The St. Louis Exposition opens on the 1st of May, and closes on the 1st of December. The C.P. & Co., commencing with the *s.s. Empress of China*, which sails from Hongkong on the 30th of March, may issue return passages from Hongkong and Shanghai to St. Louis at the following reduced rates:—First class \$82; intermediate, \$51.

A little over a month ago the St. Petersburg *Bourse Gazette* said:—Should China remain neutral, a large number of our troops will have to be concentrated upon the frontier useless. Very much worse for us is an unfriendly neutrality than open war. The neutrality of China binds our hands, war makes her and ourselves free. We should readily understand how to make war in Chinese territory and bring the seat of war there, which would mean peace very soon.

As soon as the work of removing the old boilers and machinery from the late Queen's yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, has been completed, the vessel will be towed to her last resting-place in Portsmouth Harbour. There her timbers will be torn asunder and the fragments placed under close supervision until they can be burned in one of the many furnaces in the dockyard. Only a few special mementoes of the yacht are to be preserved, such as the handsomely turned steering-wheel and some of the gilded ornamentation.

It is reported from Honolulu that Mr. W. R. Hoare, the British Consul, has begun an investigation of the charge of discourteous treatment made by a Mr. Kenneth Harper, who went to San Francisco from Auckland, New Zealand, to accept a position in a bank, but who was not allowed to land under the provisions of the contract labour law. He was ordered to be deported on the steamer *Sonoma*. While the steamer was in the port of Honolulu, Mr. Harper was placed in goal for safe-keeping. The investigation is being made at the instance of Premier Seddon of New Zealand.

The *New York Herald* (which is, we believe, the only distinctly pro-Russian paper in the United States) has told those of its readers who consult its editorial page that American interests in the East would be imperilled should Japan gain a victory, either military or diplomatic. We are asked to believe that Japan would in that event "put forward a claim that the Philippines were within the sphere of Japanese influence, if not of Japanese control." Its patriotic desire to rescue the Philippines from Japan and protect American interests is the sole basis of the *Herald's* Rossomania. For the discovery that Japan has designs on American possessions the *New York Herald* is entitled to the sole credit. No other journal has the news. To save its country from spoliation, the *New York Herald* is ready for any self-sacrifice. Edited in Paris, with a branch office in St. Petersburg, it is, nevertheless, it assures us, American.

By kind permission of Major Radcliff and officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel during dinner to-night (weather permitting):—

March..... "The Monarch" ..... Ord Hume  
Overture..... "Tancrède" ..... Rossini  
Selection..... "The Mikado" ..... Sullivan  
Song..... "The Flight of Ages" ..... Hevan  
Selection..... "Reminiscences of all Nations" ..... Godfrey  
Waltz..... "España" ..... Waldteufel  
Gavotte..... "Douxme" ..... Alhambra

Menu.  
Hors d'œuvres  
Anchovy on Toast.  
Soup.  
Ox Tail.  
FISH.  
Boiled Fish and Shrimp Sauce.  
ENTREES.  
Roast Partridge and Bread Sauce.  
Grilled Fillet of Beef and Mushroom Sauce.  
Prawn Mayonnaise.

JOINTS.  
Roast Beef Baked Capon.  
Cold Ham.  
CURED.  
Eggs.  
SALAD.  
Salad a la Germanaise.  
VEGETABLES.  
Boiled Potatoes Fried Potato Cakes.  
Green Peas Cabbages.

DESSERTS.  
Plum Pudding Butter Cake.  
Vanilla Ice Cream Finger Cake.

Mr. Corbin of the Samchen Customs Station has been transferred to the Hongkong office.

Some thirty-four members of the medical profession entertained Sir Frederick Treves to a dinner at the Hongkong Hotel last evening.

The Vienna *Neu Freie Presse's* correspondent at Warsaw states that dysentery is raging amongst the troops in Manchuria. The same disease told terribly upon the American soldiers in the Philippines during the insurrection, the number of deaths being appalling.

Colonel Enoch H. Crowder, of the Judge Advocate's Dept., U.S.A., Manila, the discourager of undue publicity in the days of the empire, as a Manila paper calls him, has been detailed as American attaché with the Japanese army. Colonel Crowder was well known in Manila as the military secretary in the old days, and it was before him that trembling newspaper men were haled to answer for the awful offence of printing news that Colonel Crowder did not consider proper to have printed. He was a martinet of martinet, yet his endeavours to terrorise journalists are generally failed in most instances.

A Blackburn contemporary, referring to the visit to the Far East of Mr. T. H. Barker, the Secretary of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on a trade mission, remarks:—"It is significant that in Japan and China, Mr. Barker, who is an accomplished linguist, found that French and German—the former for society and diplomacy, and the latter for commerce—were practically all-sufficient, English being scarcely known." It is really astonishing what discoveries these commissioners make. Any one acquainted with the Far East scarcely needs to be informed that the all-sufficient language of commerce both in China and Japan is English.

Mr. T. W. Croeland, author of *The Unspeakable Scot*, brought an action for £500 for libel against the *St. James's Gazette*, whose reviewer, he alleged, in criticising another book of his called *Lovely Woman*, had made a gross and unjustifiable personal attack upon the author's private life. The critic was not pleased with the book, and declared that Mr. Croeland was a person of commonplace intellect, who mistook vulgarity for humour, a man of "music-hall calibre," whose choice of subjects was restricted to "bores and umbrellas," but who could not speak of the umbrellas. The jury found for the defendant newspaper.

President Roosevelt has sent to the Senate the name of Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, nominated to be a member of the Philippines Commission to succeed Mr. W. H. Taft, and to be secretary of commerce and police in the room of Mr. Luke E. Wright. The nomination was confirmed on the 22nd ultimo. Mr. Forbes is thirty-five years of age and has had unusual experience throughout the United States in supervising construction of electric railways in most of the states of the Union, and in reorganizing electric companies and putting them on a paying basis. He has retired from business, having made a fortune, and is most anxious to be useful to his country in the construction of great public works in the Philippine Islands.

## CHINESE SOLDIERS.

The China Merchants' s.s. *King Ping* arrived from Canton yesterday. Capt. Symons reports that he passed through Hongkong without stopping on the 28th ult. with 1,400 soldiers. They are supposed to be bound for the West River and Kwangsi.

## HONGKONG IN A FOG.

Arrivals by the German mail must have a very poor opinion of Hongkong. All yesterday a heavy blanket of fog obscured the Peak, while in unsheltered places on the lower level an unpleasant, rather chilly N.E. wind, accompanied by drizzling rain, made one generally uncomfortable. More than one umbrella was blown inside out, and the state of the weather marred the afternoon's sport at Happy Valley, and at the Cricket Ground net. Looking at the island from Kowloon one could only discern such prominent structures as Alexandra and Queen's Buildings, the Hongkong Hotel, the Club, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s sugar works, and like prominent waterfront masonry. Capt. Lake, of the Indo-China s.s. *Kwongnam*, reports foggy weather between Shanghai and Hongkong, while the N.D.L. s.s. *Preussen*, which arrived from the south about the same time as the *Kwongnam* arrived from the north reports fine weather.

## FOOTBALL.

At Happy Valley yesterday afternoon the H.K.F.C. met a team from H.M.S. *Vengeance*, and *Albion*, under very ugly rules. The teams were as follows:—H.K.F.C.—W. A. Crake full backs; W. R. Robertson, T. Pearce, J. P. Jordan, and Lieut. Black three-quarters; A. G. M. Fletcher and De Hallifax, J. W. Goldring, Lieut. Strevor, Lieut. Duncan, Lieut. Rogers, Roe, and H. P. O'Connell, forwards. Navy—Warren, full back; Conrad, Ryle, and Smart, three-quarters; Trueman and Dobson, halves; Fleming, Williams, Halahan, and Layard, full backs. During the first half the game was very even, and there was no scoring. In the second half the Club had all the advantage both in the field and in the scorers, which were frequent. Pearce had a fine run up, and sent back a splendid pass to Jordan, who eluded Warren and touched down near the post. Pearce converted this into a goal. Not long afterwards Robertson, who had played well throughout, got away with a pass from Pearce, and got a touch-down, which the latter also converted. The nearest approach to it being made by Farrell, who was collared when passing the line. The game finished with the Navy pressing hard, and the score standing:—The Club, 2 goals (10 points); the Navy, 0.

## TELEGRAMS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## GENERAL NEWS.

## FOURTH TEST MATCH—ENGLAND VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, 3rd March, 10.45 a.m.  
In the second innings of the fourth Test Match the English team scored 210 runs and the Australians 171.

[In the first innings the Australians scored 131 and English 249, thus leaving the latter with a lead of 118; so that the English have won the deciding match by 157 runs.—Ed. D.P.]

## REUTERS SERVICE.

## THE WAR—THE RUSSIAN SEIZURES.

LONDON, 1st March.  
The Russians detained the colliers ten days before releasing them.

## COAL FOR JAPAN.

LONDON, 1st March.  
The Japanese steamer *Sado Maru*, laden with coal, left Cardiff yesterday for Japan probably via the Cape.

## RUSSIAN CRUISER IN THE ATLANTIC.

LONDON, 1st March.  
A Russian cruiser has arrived at Ponta Delgada, in the Azores.

## PORT ARTHUR'S CAPTURE A POINT OF HONOUR.

LONDON, 1st March.  
A general order from the military commander of Port Arthur intimates that the Japanese consider a landing at, and seizure of, Port Arthur a question of national honour. The commander declares he will never give an order to surrender, and appeals to the garrison and inhabitants to fight to the death in defence of the fortress.

## RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, 1st March.  
The Russian cruiser *Dmitri Donoski* has applied for leave to remain at Suva for repairs; probably for a fortnight.  
It is stated in St. Petersburg that the Russians are massing troops on both banks of the Yalu.  
It is reported that over one thousand soldiers are frost-bitten on the Manchurian railway.  
Admiral Makaroff has arrived at Port Arthur.

## NAVAL NOTES.

H.M.S. *Amphitrite* arrived from Mirs Bay at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. There were no other arrivals or departures of warships yesterday. Admiral Grenet, who has come to take command of the Italian China Squadron, arrived by the German mail.

## THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

The local representatives of the Russo-Chinese Bank wish to point out that it is not true, as stated in our telegraphic column yesterday, that the Russo-Chinese Bank at Vladivostok has suspended payment. We should have said "suspended operations," which is a very different thing. We do not, of course, intend to cast any unfair reflection on the Russo-Chinese Bank; the error arose in the transcription of the telegram.

## THE DALLAS COMPANY.

The Dallas Company gave the second performance last night of *The Belle of New York* to a good and appreciative audience, who testified their approval by continuous encores. Mr. Percival Knight as Leobard Brown was again successful. So also was Mr. Frank Cochrane as Harry Brown. Miss Violet Frampton was very bewitching as Effie, and sang very well while Miss Alice Wade improved considerably in her singing as the Salvation Army lass. All the other members helped to keep up the reputation which this Company have justly earned since their arrival here.  
The *Messenger Boy*, a new piece for Hongkong, will be staged to-night and to-morrow night, which will be the Company's last two performances here for the present season. We hear that they are leaving for Shanghai for a short season there.

## NEW JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS.

The contracts for the construction of two battleships for the Japanese navy were definitely signed on the 30th January by the representatives in London of the Mikado's Government. One of these is to be built by Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim (Limited), and the other by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. (Limited). Each vessel will be of 16,400 tons displacement, and will be fitted with machinery to enable a speed of between 14 and 19 knots to be attained. The armour protection will be arranged on the concentrated d casemate system first introduced in the Japanese battleship *Mikasa*, completed in 1902 by the Vickers Company, and since adopted in the eight British battleships of the *King Edward VII.* class and in his Majesty's ships *Triumph* and *Suffolk*—the two vessels originally built for the Chilean navy. The new Japanese ships will be more heavily armed than even the *King Edward VII.* class, for although the number of guns may remain the same, the calibre of several of them will be greater, the weight of shot being increased to 11 tons per minute, as compared with nine tons in the British ships, so that the new Japanese battleships are the most powerful yet ordered for any navy. Both ships have to be delivered within 18 months.

## WAR NOTES.

Quarrels for 10,000 Japanese troops were requisitioned at Pingyang last month.

The owners of the German steamer *Pronto* which had such a severe handling at the hands of the Russians during the bombardment of Port Arthur, has through the German Consulate at Shanghai lodged a protest at the Russian Consulate for damages received.

The *Stavropol* says that the British Consul at Newchwang has declared that the cause of the suspension of traffic on the Chinese railway at Shanhaikwan was due to the fact that China feared that the Russians might utilise the line during hostilities with Japan. The line has now been handed over to the care of the British Consul.

The *Mercury's* Chemulpo correspondent wrote on the 14th ult.:—Preparations are being made for the Japanese army to start for the Yalu from Seoul. Two transports arrived on the 13th. Only a few soldiers were landed, but any amount of ammunition was landed and coolies and others belonging to the ambulance department, etc., disembarked. But a large number of other transports with troops are expected. Three yen per day are paid those who are willing to work with the overland transport services to the Yalu, which I think is rather a roundabout way to get to Manchuria. So early as the 8th February the Japanese had 5,000 men at Seoul, without counting the reservists and the so-called railway coolies that had been brought over in batches long before. On the 14th all Japanese reserves were called in. All Japanese males here have to pay a war-tax; even boys of ten and twelve, if they are working, have to pay.

Among the passengers on board the U.S.A.T. *Thomas*, which arrived in Nagasaki on the 22nd ult., were Mr. Sam B. Trissel, Associate Editor of the *Manila American*, and Mr. James Reed Hail, *Manila Times* and *Sunday Sun*, who left the vessel at this port and proceeded to Tokyo to swell the throng of correspondents who are waiting for permits to accompany the Japanese army.

The Russian steamer *Manchuria*, which was captured at Nagasaki on the 17th ultimo last is now being repaired at the Mitau Bloch, Altona Engine Works. The work will take a week or two, and the vessel will then be taken to Esabro.

## THE WELCOME TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

Admiral Inouye, Commander of Yokosuka Naval Station, and other officers, gave a dinner to the British officers, who brought out the *Nisshin* and *Kasuga* on the 18th ult. The guests, on arrival, were received by Admiral Inouye. In the course of a speech welcoming the guests of the evening, Admiral Inouye spoke very highly of the gallantry shown in undertaking the voyage, and expressed the opinion that the close of the war had been brought nearer by the arrival of the two ships, Captain Painter, of the *Kasuga*, briefly replied expressed the astonishment of his fellow officers in being so warmly welcomed. Three cheers were given to the officers and men who brought out the ships, and the party broke up after spending a very pleasant evening.

## THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

A Moscow correspondent of the *Times* writes:—It would appear to be necessary to draw attention to the fact that, though designated "cruiser transports," the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet are quite incapable of engaging ordinary naval craft. The bulk of the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet are absolutely defenceless. Four only of them are fitted with gun mountings—the *Orel*, *Saratov*, *Peterburg*, and *Smolensk*. The number of gun-mountings on each of these four, all of which fall under the "cruiser transport" class, are respectively, in the order named, 21, seven, seven, and 20. Even with their guns mounted—and there is no real evidence to show that either the *Orel* and *Saratov*, already en route to the Far East, or the *Peterburg* or *Smolensk*, which are to follow, received or will receive orders to mount their armament after passing the Dardanelles—they are incapable of doing much harm save to the commerce of the enemy. They are devoid of anything in the way of protection, and the scuttling of their hull-plating throughout is only about one inch thick. The *Vladimir* and *Kiev*, it will be remembered, were named some little time ago for despatch to the Far East with reinforcements, but an unfortunate hitch occurred with both vessels, in regard to which the officials of the Volunteer Fleet have been unusually reticent. What happened to these two twin-screw transports was as follows. The *Vladimir* on returning from the Far East to Odessa some weeks ago [early in January] lost one of her lower screws owing to the breaking of one of her tail shafts. She made Odessa without mishap with one screw. After discharging at Odessa the *Vladimir* was sent to dock at Sevastopol, and a new screw ordered abroad, her own spare screws having been used some time ago. While in dock an examination of the *Vladimir's* other propeller shaft showed that it was seriously flawed. Another propeller shaft was thereupon ordered by telegraph. The first propeller, which arrived some little time ago, has already been fitted, and the second will, it is hoped, be fitted very shortly. The twin-screw transport *Kiev* had the same ill-luck. In coming up the Red Sea bound from the Far East to Odessa she recently lost one of her screws owing to the breaking of one of her propeller shafts. The new shaft had again to be ordered abroad at once, and it is hoped the *Kiev* will be ready to leave for the Far East at a comparatively early date. Had the *Kiev* and *Vladimir* not broken down, it is considered probable that the two large, fast, cruiser transports *Peterburg* and *Smolensk* would have been left in the Black Sea. I learn that the War Office was unwilling to depute the Black Sea of the whole of the large, fast transports in view of the possible contingency of having to embark a division of men at Odessa at short notice to meet emergencies on the littoral of the Black Sea itself.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CH.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 4TH MARCH, 1904

By degrees the probable course of the summer's campaign is beginning to develop in Corea. Admirably chosen as the fortresses at Port Arthur and Vladivostok are for an enterprising enemy with command of the sea, and always capable of acting on the offensive, they are both more or less of a trap when the holder has to act on the defensive. In the first place, they are each at the extremity of Russia's advance, and supplies can only be obtained from the rear, and from distant sources; and in the second, both are so placed as to be subject to bombardment, without being able to inflict any very serious injury in return on the enemy. The enormous distance of both fortresses from their bases of supply, and the imperfect means both have of obtaining reinforcements are, however, their great source of weakness. As long as the holder of each remained in command of the sea, these disadvantages were, of course, limited, and looking at the two as merely points d'appui for further advance, both were admirably selected. As it was the general opinion, not only in Russia itself, but throughout Europe, that Russia would continue to have the advantage at sea, it was considered that an early attack on Japan would mark the opening of the campaign; and though it was generally recognised that the Japanese would offer a very determined and formidable defence, it was unlikely that in the long run their resources would stand the wear and tear of a prolonged war.

It speaks volumes for the military tactics of the Japanese that within twenty-four hours after the first shot was fired all these



## KOWLOON DOCKS.

A SCENE OF GREAT ACTIVITY.  
Great activity prevails at the Kowloon Docks, where no less than three vessels are in course of construction, three damaged steamers are undergoing repairs, and there are other various dockings and sundry jobs. Mr. W. Wilson, Manager of the Kowloon Dock, goes home on nine months' well-earned leave by the next German mail, and his brother, Mr. S. Wilson, a foreman engineer, also leaves for Europe, being invalided home. Great sympathy is felt for the latter gentleman, who is in a very delicate state of health. Mr. W. Wilson has had a very successful career, joining the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. some 20 years ago as shop-foreman, and rising from that occupation to the high position he now enjoys. He took over the management of the Kowloon Dock some two years ago on the death of Mr. Cook. Immediately previous to that, he was superintendent. To manifest the great esteem in which Mr. Wilson is held by his subordinates at the Dock, arrangements were made to get up a farewell dinner, and marine superintendents of the various steamship companies, together with surveyors and the like, took a similar course on the Hongkong side. Mr. Wilson, however, has declined both dinners, but he greatly appreciates the kindness of his friends. Mr. R. Mitchell, superintendent, takes over the acting management on Mr. Wilson's departure.

## THE "ELSE."

The German steamer *Else* was docked last Thursday, having had a series of accidents in North China waters. She left Chefoo on the 19th of January bound for Vladivostok with 350 tons of old iron. At the latter port, it appears, she sat down on a sunken steam-launch, damaging three or four plates aft on the port side. Vladivostok was frozen-in for two days, when a steam ice-breaker cleared a passage, allowing the *Else* to make an exit from the harbour. She got under weigh—that was on the 27th of January—and, while clearing, it is alleged that the German steamer *Stalberg*, then entering Vladivostok, collided with her, resulting in considerable damage to the *Else's* bows. It is also said that at some time or another the *Else* fouled an iceberg. It has been found necessary to deal with nearly twenty plates. Some will be replaced, others repaired.

## THE "SUNGKIANG."

The China Navigation s.s. *Sungkiang* is undergoing a thorough overhauling, being fitted with a new teakwood deck fore-and-aft, lower-bridge, main-deck, and all. The holds are being scraped, chipped, and painted, and the timbers cleaned out and re-cemented. A new captain's cabin is being made, and the saloon, state-rooms, etc., are being renewed. The side is being chipped and painted. Engines and iron-work are in excellent condition, only combings in a few places having to be repaired. The *Sungkiang* will, when completed, be practically a new ship.

## THE "ELLEN RICKMERS."

The N. D. L. s.s. *Ellen Rickmers*, after undergoing heavy repairs in consequence of her grounding on the *Parnell*, is likely to be again floated some day this week. Between 50 and 100 plates have been replaced, besides extensive repairs to floors and frames. We understand that the job will cost over \$90,000.

## WARSHIPS.

H.M.S. *Glory* has been thoroughly repaired after her accident down south, and may possibly leave the Docks on the 25th inst.; this will be well within the three months allowed for the repairs. She is now lying alongside. Her picket-boat is on the slips undergoing an overhaul. It is hard to say exactly what her repairs will cost, as she is paid on time; perhaps it will be somewhere about \$40,000. As soon as the destroyer *Fame* vacates No. 3 Dock her place will be taken by the German gunboat *Möwe*, which is likely to remain there a couple of months. The story of the *Möwe* is rather an interesting one. It appears that after undergoing a complete overhaul, and being surveyed, there was a change of crews. A special report was then sent to the home (German) Government with that result that she has to be re-docked. From what we could gather from one of the officers on board she has been docked from time to time at Sydney, but it is a long time since she had a general overhaul. Her engines, woodwork, and, in places, ironwork require repairs. We understand the job will cost the German Government roughly \$38,000. The new German gunboat *Lia Tan*, put together at the Docks, will be ready for service in a month or so. She is not a particularly handsome vessel, having a long funnel and short mast. The job may cost roughly some \$40,000. The *Lia Tan* is moored outside the *Möwe*.

## SHIPBUILDING.

The construction of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's new Yangtze steamer is progressing rapidly. She is a vessel of some 310 ft. in length, will steam about 12 knots, and carry 3,000 tons of cargo in addition to passengers. Her curved frame-work looks like the ribs of some huge monster. They finish above the deck-level perfectly straight for some length; plates are now being riveted on to the angle-iron at the upper part. The timbers, with their large holes to allow the water to circulate freely and find its way to the pumps, are not yet encased, the bottom of the ship having as yet only reached the frame-work stage. Creeping under her great hull the din of hammering overhead is almost deafening. As far as we can gather the vessel will cost between five and six

hundred thousand dollars. The new Star Ferry boat, which when completed will be much the same as the others, is also getting on well. The iron frame-work to the deck level seems to be completed, while the wood-work sides have been commenced. Steel or iron bulkheads, equidistant from her ends—she is, of course, a double-ended—show the limits of her engine-room. From a rough estimate we should say she will cost some \$30,000. The keel of the vessel ordered by the Government of the Philippines, which is to be used as a survey vessel for the Geodetic Department, has been laid. She was contracted to be deliverable in eight and a half months.

## OTHER JOBS.

Various smaller jobs are in hand. The C.P.R. s.s. *Empress of Japan* vacated No. 1 Dock yesterday. The work-shops have been spoken of so often that a description would not bear repetition. Cosmopolitan and Aberdeen Docks are kept fairly busy.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 3rd March.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHIU CHAN SI v. TANG FAI WOON.

The hearing was continued in this case in which Chiu Chan Si, executor of the estate of Chiu Tuk Hi, deceased, sued Tang Fai Woon for one-ninth share in the Po Chang firm, 127, Jervois Street. Hon. H.E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. C. E. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Mr. D. Piper, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), represented the defendant.

## POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 3rd March.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

THEFT BY A HOTEL BOY.

A room-boy from Connaught House was charged with the theft of a handkerchief by one of the residents. He pleaded guilty.

Inspector Warnock told his Worship that complainant had reported the theft of \$120 from his room early on Wednesday morning. When Sergeant Marston searched the boy suspected of the theft one of complainant's handkerchiefs was found in his possession, but no money.

In reply to the Magistrate the boy denied that he stole the money.

His Worship sentenced the boy to 15 days imprisonment and two hours in the stocks.

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TSAR.

It is often said that, if the Tsar could have his way, Russian policy would "take on" a new aspect, and become peaceful and philanthropic, but that owing to the machinations of Russian statesmen, he is unable to effectively control Russian policy. The defenses usually set up by His Majesty's English friends are, as the *Economist* remarks, "that he is ignorant of the facts, or that he is powerless to enforce his will upon his too powerful Ministers." We cannot say that either of these pleas seem to us to have much force. If he is ignorant of what is going on in the Empire, vast as it is, he is ignorant by his own fault. There can be no general conspiracy to keep the truth from him. There is not an official in Russia who has not colleagues, or subordinates watching and criticising every step he takes, and ready if the channels are opened for him to lay the result of his observations before the Tsar. . . . There is as much variety of opinion about means as in other countries, and the Tsar has only to resolve to have information as to the affairs of his Empire, and his only difficulty will be how to deal with the mass of material that will pour in upon him. . . . This consideration goes far to dispose of the second line of defense. The Tsar is not called upon to enforce his will upon a homogeneous body of Ministers. We have heard of M. de Witte and his differences with his colleagues and with the Viceroy and war party in the East, and the differences of Count Lamoriniere and the bellicose party nearer home. What has there been to prevent the Tsar from definitely casting in his lot with the peace parties? He would have found ample support among the strongest and most capable of his servants, and would have gratified his own personal wishes. The explanation, we fear, is that the Tsar's inaction is the child neither of ignorance nor of want of power, but of simple irresolution. He is the victim of that unhappy shrinking from responsibility which blinds men to the fact that they are just as much responsible for the good they are afraid to do as for the harm they have

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 3rd at 11.35 a.m. The barometer has risen in Japan and fallen slightly in the Yangtze valley, where a new depression has probably been formed.

Gradients are moderate on the China coast and slight over the China Sea. Moderate monsoon will prevail in the Formosa Channel.

The depression in the Yellow Sea yesterday has moved Eastward into the Pacific.

Forecast:—Moderate E. winds; overcast, some light rain.

## REVIEWS.

*China's Business Methods and Policy.* By A. R. JERNIGAN. Hongkong and Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh.

At some time or other, especially at the commencement of his career in China, the commercial man must have experienced the need of a volume giving in a comprehensive manner an account of the business methods which obtain among the Chinese, and Mr. Jernigan, who for some years held the post of Consul-general for the United States at Shanghai, has, in writing such a volume, rendered a service for which many will doubtless be grateful to him. The "old China hand" may not perhaps find in the book much that he does not already know about the administrative system, land tenure, sources of revenue, interior trade routes, the guilds, banks, the trend of commerce in China, and various other branches of the subject to which the author devotes separate chapters, but even for such readers the author's comments on the policy of China and the commercial rivalry of the Western nations in China cannot fail to possess some attraction. In addition to the subjects just enumerated, the book contains chapters on the judicial system of China, the Imperial Household, family law, the educational system, extraterritoriality, the Consular system, and on missionaries. A special chapter is devoted to the administration of Shanghai. This enumeration, which is still incomplete, sufficiently indicates that in the space of about 450 pages Mr. Jernigan has given a comprehensive digest of information with which it is desirable, if not essential, that the foreign resident in China should make himself familiar.

Beyond saying that the information appears to be accurate as well as terse, there is little else that need be said in a review as regards the chapters which describe the facts of Chinese law, customs, and business arrangements. Farther, however, we are curious to know whether in the chapter on the Imperial Household Mr. Jernigan has intentionally given Koxinga, rather than Koxinga, as the name of the "Sea-Quelling Duke," who, refusing to acknowledge the Manchu yoke in 1643, drove the Dutch from Formosa and constituted himself king of the island. In the chapter on the commercial trend, Mr. Jernigan passes a comment on the Mackay treaty to which it may be useful to draw attention. After pointing out that the treaty is still ineffective from the absence of agreement among the Powers as to certain more or less important details, Mr. Jernigan insists that the coming treaty with China should simply ordain that there shall be one tax or tariff, and one only, levied on imports at the port of entry, the payment of which should entitle the imported merchandise to go free throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, and he hopes that before an acceptable finality is arrived at in regard to "the so-called Mackay treaty" an unmistakable agreement will be reached whereby the first tax on imports into China shall be the last and only burden.

In the chapter on "Consuls and a Consul System" Mr. Jernigan makes an appeal for the reorganisation of the United States Consular service, and also for a higher scale of payment. He mentions that the annual salary of the British Minister at Peking (\$82,500) is more than half the total salaries of the twenty-seven diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in China. The author is fully justified in describing the salaries paid to the United States officials in China as meagre, and it would be unwise on the part of the United States Government to ignore the ex-Consul General's appeal. The author's views on the subject will certainly commend themselves to readers in China familiar with the conditions and the advantages of an efficient consular service.

The subject of missionary effort in China, to which the author devotes a chapter, is one which usually creates a controversy, but the critic will find much in the chapter to dispute. When, however, Mr. Jernigan says that "the opinion that would exclude missionaries from China, or that which discredits their work, cannot deny the right of missionaries to reside in China and pursue their profession," it is open to the opponents of missionary enterprise to retort that this right of missionaries to reside in China and pursue their profession has only been regularised by recent treaties; for it is a fact that inland missions were carried on in China for upwards of forty years under the aegis of a very equivocal transaction when the Franco-Chinese Treaty of 1860 was negotiated. A clause was smuggled into the Chinese text only of the treaty, unknown even to its nominal negotiator, Baron Gros. The proceeding has been described as "a fraud, subterfuge and flagitious," and this description seems to be warranted by the known facts. Though the recent treaties have regularised the proceeding, and the right of the missionaries to reside in China can no longer be denied, it is equally true that there is a considerable body of opinion opposed on political and other grounds to the exercise of that right; but Mr. Jernigan is amply justified in claiming for the missions that they are great civilising agencies, that commerce is indebted to the missionary for many valuable markets, and that the world of literature has benefited by the standard works on China which missionaries have produced.

On the whole the book is one which will serve a useful purpose and should commend a good sale.

The authorities of the public library of Iowa City (Iowa) have declined to allow two of Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy's novels to be placed on the shelves. The works which have fallen under the ban are "If I were King" and "The Proud Prince," founded upon the author's successful plays. Certain chapters are alleged to be immoral.

## HAMBURG LETTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Hamburg, 1st February.

In my last letter I gave you a short summary of the first half of the Report of the Chamber of Commerce of this city for the past year, choosing such subjects as I thought might be of general interest. The second half deals mostly with local matters, such as the opening of the extensive line of new docks and wharves of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company at Kuhlwarder, an island in the river Elbe; amendments and additions to the existing regulations regarding officers and crews of vessels; the proposed introduction of an official load-line; the various state insurance organisations; new postal and railway regulations, &c. To enter fully into all these subjects would lead too far. A short paragraph on the position taken up by the Chamber with regard to the foundation of a commercial college or university may, however, find a place here. The subject is discussed at length, but the conclusion arrived at is not in favour of such an institution. It is feared that the training might in the course of time become too theoretical, whilst it is a practical mind that makes the successful merchant. There is no intention to dispense with theoretical knowledge; on the contrary, it is strongly urged that young men, before entering upon a commercial career, should complete the full course of instruction at one of the higher grade schools, gymnasium, real gymnasium or *oberschule*, but it is thought that the thorough general education and the intellectual training they receive at such schools will better fit them for practical work than university life, and will enable them not only to master the routine and the technical difficulties of office work with greater ease, but also to acquire by private study and the attendance at public lectures during leisure hours a knowledge of such subjects as merchants of the present day stand in need of. It is suggested that the term of apprenticeship for young men who have passed the final examination at one of the above-mentioned schools be reduced from three years to two. The Chamber of Commerce has already entered into communication with the educational authorities to provide suitable courses of lectures. In Berlin different views seem to prevail, for it has been deemed to establish a commercial university there.

Appropos of education, Professor Dewar was not far wrong when he said last year that Germany was generations ahead of us in that respect; the returns of the Prussian military authorities recently published show that of the total number of recruits who joined last year 150,245 only 71, or 0.04 per cent, could neither read nor write. Eastern and Western Prussia and Posen contributed the greatest number of illiterates, being 18.18 and 19 respectively, whereas in some of the western provinces of the kingdom the proportion was practically nil.

The appalling news of the disastrous fire at Alesund in Norway reached us on Saturday. It appears that the whole of the town and most of the shipping in the harbour have been destroyed, and that nearly 12,000 people have been rendered homeless, having to face the rigours of a northern winter without shelter or food. Farmers in the neighbourhood are doing all they can, and from throughout and other places assistance is being sent, but the distances are great, and before adequate help can arrive on the spot much suffering will have to be gone through. The Kaiser on receipt of the news at once telephoned to Mr. Fallin, the head of the Hamburg-American Company, to organise a relief expedition without delay. A committee was formed the same afternoon. The *Phanicia*, a steamer of 4,500 tons, which had been lying up, was put on the berth, fitted out in the night, and sailed on Sunday for Alesund, carrying provisions for 4,000 persons, bedding, but, &c., besides having three medical men, six hospital sisters, and a dozen nurses on board. This prompt despatch does great credit to the Red Cross Society for their valuable co-operation. The *Phanicia* is to be followed by one of the North German Lloyd boats and by a steamer from Kiel. *Bis dat qui cito dat.*

After going on for twenty-one weeks the strike of the mill-bands in the manufacturing district of Crimmitschau, in Saxony, has at last collapsed. On the 17th ult. the leaders issued a manifesto ordering the men to resume work unconditionally on the following day, and explaining this sudden resolve by their desire to avoid ruining the trade entirely by a continuance of the struggle, a consummation the masters by their heartless and obstinate resistance to the just demands of the men were gradually achieving. It would appear, however, that, whilst so far, owing to the liberal distribution of strike-pay, there has been little distress, the funds are now at a low ebb, and that unless the hands were prepared to face suffering and privations doubly hard to bear at this season of the year, nothing remained but to surrender; all the more as the determined attitude of the masters, who were receiving material as well as moral support from all sides, made success of the part of the men exceedingly doubtful. I hardly likely that all the hands will be taken on again, as about one-third of the places have been filled with non-unionists and others from elsewhere, who have in a great many instances been engaged for lengthy periods.

This prolonged strike has led to a proposal on the part of certain of the masters to form a general union of all employers of labour in the country for mutual protection and assistance in similar cases. At a meeting held in Berlin last week resolutions to that effect were passed, and a provisional committee was appointed to take the necessary steps for carrying out the scheme.

## NOTICE.

Owing to the Great Increase in the Furniture Business of Messrs. ACHEE & CO., we are requested by them to Resume Management of the Photographic Business hitherto carried on in their name on our behalf. From this date we will continue the Photographic business at the same place under the name of

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All outstanding credit and debit accounts of the Photographic Business will be collected and settled by us.  
Inspection is invited to the New Stock now on view.

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PHOTO GOODS DEALERS,

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Hongkong, 21st December, 1903.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin has of late been engaged in elaborating a system of arbitration for commercial cases between merchants of different countries, and it is expected that a regular court will shortly be opened in the capital of Prussia, the disputes of which will at first be limited to disputes between American and German firms. It is hoped, however, not only that similar courts may be established at other commercial centres, but that they may also in time become international, as there appears to be a growing desire on the part of the trading community all over the world to avoid litigation before the ordinary courts as much as possible, and to have recourse to arbitration whenever practicable. The reason for this is obvious, there being as a rule too much formalism in the ordinary procedure and too little practical knowledge of the matter in hand, besides great delay. People, moreover, dislike to submit to the jurisdiction of a foreign court, and Americans are in particular anxious to have little or no interference of Continental law. Many instances are on record of firms in the States having severed their connection with a correspondent on this side in preference to instituting legal proceedings against him. Arbitration in international trade is no new thing; it has been adopted years ago in several branches of commerce the contracts between buyers and sellers containing binding clauses for the settlement by referees of any dispute that may arise out of the transaction. This marks its origin in legal history, owing to the fact that the enormous increasing volume of trade, and no doubt international courts of arbitration will gradually lead to a greater assimilation of commercial usages, customs, and other forms of agreement.

Since affairs in the East have assumed a more peaceful aspect American cotton has again advanced in price by leaps and bounds. The crop in the United States seems likely to turn out very much smaller than was generally expected at the beginning of the season, and India too, it is feared, will produce some 400,000 bales less than last year. The supply of raw material will thus be insufficient for the requirements of the world, and if that should prove to be so there is no saying how high prices may eventually go, unless short time be generally adopted and systematically carried through.

## HACKENSCHMIDT V. MADRALI.

The great interest which has during the past few months been shown in professional wrestling in London reached its height on the 30th January, when the match between Georges Hackenschmidt (Russia) and Ahmed Madrali (Turkey) was decided at Olympia. The conditions of the match were the best of three falls in the Græco-Roman style, with 15 minutes interval between each bout, and a time limit of two hours. The actual wrestling, however, lasted considerably under a minute. The result we have already had from our London correspondent. The men got together at once, and Hackenschmidt, by sheer strength, lifted Madrali off the ground, threw him on to his back, and pressing him down, gained the first fall in a little over 40 seconds. When Madrali got up it was found that his right arm had been dislocated, and the match was in consequence ending of the match came as a great disappointment, for it was thought that the bout would only be won after a long and hard struggle. The Græco-Roman is Hackenschmidt's own method, and it was expected that with him would lie the greater skill and experience; but there were many who thought that the enormous strength of Madrali would carry him through, in spite of the fact that he prefers the catch-as-catch-can style, and has only lately learned much of the Græco-Roman. It was a wonderful effort on the part of Hackenschmidt to gain a fall against his formidable opponent in under a minute, but the match cannot be regarded as a true test of the men's merits, and it was most unfortunate that the injury to the Turk prevented a decision by the best of three bouts. The match was witnessed by a huge crowd of spectators.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

THE GERMAN MAIL.  
The N.D.L. s.s. *Preussen* arrived with the outward mail yesterday morning.

COAL.  
The M.B.M. Co. received 5,500 tons of coal from Kutchin, by the s.s. *Ovid*, yesterday.

SULPHUR.  
The s.s. *M. Struve* arrived from Amoy, via Swatow, yesterday with some 150 tons of sulphur for Hongkong. The agents are the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Co.

SUGAR.  
The s.s. *Brundish* arrived from Java, via Palembang, yesterday, with 1,300 tons of sugar, and 200 tons of cotton for Hongkong. Her agents are the Yuen Fat Hong. Messrs. Martyn & Co. received 1,000 tons of sugar from Sourabaya, by the s.s. *Edendade*, yesterday.

THE "BLUE FUNNEL".  
The "Blue Funnel" s.s. *Maclagan* arrived from Liverpool yesterday. She has a heavy cargo for China ports.

RICE.  
The Yuen Fat Hong received 2,200 tons of rice from Bangkok, by the Danish steamer *Anania*, yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.  
The M.M. steamer *Armand Bebie*, with the next French mail, will leave Saigon on the 4th inst. at 2 p.m. for this port.

The P.M. steamer *Koyca*, with mails, &c., will leave Manila on the 5th inst. at daylight. The Ben Line steamer *Bendloch*, from Leith and London, left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for this port.

The H.A.L. steamer *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 2nd inst. p.m., and may be expected here on the 8th inst.

The O.S.S. & C.M. steamer *Telamon* left Singapore on the 3rd inst., at noon, and is due here on the 6th inst.

The s.s. *C.P.R. steamer Athenia* arrived in New York on the 1st inst.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Vancouver at 2 a.m. on the 2nd inst.

The C.P.R. steamer *Tartar* arrived at Kobe at 7.30 a.m. on the 2nd inst., and left again at 6 a.m. on the 3rd inst. for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 11 a.m. on the 4th inst.

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31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

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GOOD CLERK Wanted, European or other.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 4th MARCH, 1904, at Noon, 9.0 Tons (more or less) of **CARDIFF COAL**, Sea damaged, at present stored on the vacant space to the North of Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.'s Godowns, Kowloon. The Sale will be held on the Spot. Terms—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1904. [648]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, **TUESDAY**, the 8th MARCH, 1904, 10 A.M., at **H.M. NAVAL YARD**, **SUNDAY NAVAL, OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES**, comprising:—**BOATS, ENGINES, OLD BRASS, COPPER, IRON, PAPER STUFF, CANVAS, FURNITURE, IMPLEMENTS, &c.** Catalogues will be issued. Terms of Sale—As Customary.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1904. [649]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from R. T. WRIGHT, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on **THURSDAY**, the 10th MARCH, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD, **THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**, comprising:—

**MOROCCO AND TAPESTRY COVERED SOFAS AND CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE AND CHAIRS, DINNER WAGGONS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD WITH BEVELED GLASS, DOUBLE BRASS MOUNTED IRON BEDSTEAD WITH WIRE AND HAIR MATTRESSES, MARBLED WASH STANDS, TEAKWOOD DRESSING TABLE WITH BEVELED GLASS, WARDROBES, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, COOKING STOVE AND UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.**

Also a Large Number of **PALMS AND FLOWERS** in Pots.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—As usual.

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**MOROCCO AND TAPESTRY COVERED SOFAS AND CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE AND CHAIRS, DINNER WAGGONS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD WITH BEVELED GLASS, DOUBLE BRASS MOUNTED IRON BEDSTEAD WITH WIRE AND HAIR MATTRESSES, MARBLED WASH STANDS, TEAKWOOD DRESSING TABLE WITH BEVELED GLASS, WARDROBES, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, COOKING STOVE AND UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.**

Also a Large Number of **PALMS AND FLOWERS** in Pots.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1904. [650]

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**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
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Hongkong, 4th March, 1904. [650]

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,**  
AND  
**CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

## CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"MACHAON."  
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 5th instant.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M., on the 10th inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 13th inst., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1904. [10-11]

## IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Hongkong having been declared a Treaty Port, an Office of the Imperial Maritime Customs will be opened there on MONDAY, 7th March, 1904. Shipment and discharge of Goods and Passengers will be allowed under the provisional rules for trade on the West River separately notified. The provisional steamer anchorage will be in the West River opposite the I.M. Customs near the mouth of the Kowloon Creek.

**F. W. MAZE,**  
Acting Commissioner of Customs.  
Custom House,  
Kowloon, 1st March, 1904. [614]

## IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Hongkong having been declared a Treaty Port, and the Provisional Regulations of Trade on the West River of 1897 being under revision, the following provisional rules will govern steamer traffic on the West River until further notice:—

The 1897 Regulations remain in force where not affected by the provisional rules now published. Shipment and discharge of goods and passengers will be allowed, in addition to Treaty Ports, at the following six Stages or Ports of Call:

Kumchuk, Paktauhan, Shingling, Lotinghan, Tashing and Dosing, and steamers may land and ship passengers and their luggage at any of the following ten regular passenger stations: Yungki (in Taihung Channel), Mahning (in Junction Channel), Kaukung, Kuluw, Wingon, Howli, Lukpa, Yuetung, Lukto, and Fungchuen (in West River).

Passengers' luggage must not contain articles subject to duty, and the presence of dutiable articles will render the whole liable to confiscation.

Steamers are divided into two classes: 1. Local River Steamers running from Canton or Kowloon to ports up river without leaving Liang Kwang waters. 2. Foreign-going Steamers from and to Hongkong, Macao, etc., trading for the voyage up and down river.

LOCAL RIVER STEAMERS will deposit their registers with their Consul or (if Consularly unrepresented) with the Customs at Canton or Kowloon, where the Customs, in addition to inspection or issue of the Arms Certificate, will issue a Certificate to the steamer to be called the RIVER PASS, valid for the year during which issued, or expiry of which it must be either surrendered or renewed at Canton or Kowloon.

FOREIGN-GOING STEAMERS will enter the West River either via Kowloon or via Canton. If entering via Kowloon they will take the Motomoon (Broadway) route and report at the Mongchoo (Lappa Customs) Station, to comply with the requirements of previous regulations including issue or inspection of Arms Certificate, and take out the KONGMOON PASS. They will then proceed direct to Kowloon where, if bound further up the West River, they will surrender the said Pass to the Kowloon Customs, and deposit their Registers with their Consul or (if Consularly unrepresented) with the Customs, and receive a Certificate to be called the SPECIAL RIVER PASS, without which they may not trade at any Treaty Port of Call or Passenger Station. On return to Kowloon and when all dues and duties are paid or accounted for, the Customs, on surrender of the Special River Pass, will issue a Clearance which will entitle Steamers to the return of register and KONGMOON PASS, which latter is to be surrendered at Mongchoo on the way out for cancellation. If entering via Canton, steamers will deposit their registers with Consul or Customs in order to obtain the SPECIAL RIVER PASS, the surrender of which on return to Canton will entitle them to Customs Clearance and possession of register.

Steamers trading at the West River Treaty Ports must enter and clear and load and discharge cargo in the same manner as at other Treaty Ports along the Coast, and in accordance with the Customs Regulations of the River Ports concerned.

DUTY TREATMENT.  
Cargo arriving from a Foreign Port (a) for a Treaty Port pays Import Duty at Port of discharge; (b) for a Port of Call is to be reported at first Treaty Port, Kowloon or Canton, and pay Import Duty there.

Native Goods imported at a Treaty Port from a Port of Call without passing another Treaty Port en route pay Full Import Duty at Port of discharge; exported from a Treaty Port to a Port of Call without passing another Treaty Port en route pay Full Import Duty at said Treaty Port.

Cargo shipped at a Port of Call for a Foreign Port pays Export Duty at Kowloon or Canton. Foreign-going steamers when applying for Customs Clearance at Kowloon or Canton are required to present a Manifest of all cargo on board, and either pay Duty or exhibit proof of duty paid elsewhere.

The above Rules take effect from 7th March, 1904.

**R. DE LUCA,**  
Acting Commissioner of Customs.  
Custom House,  
Canton, 1st March, 1904. [645]

THE Undersigned have received instructions from R. T. WRIGHT, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on **THURSDAY**, the 10th MARCH, 1904, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD, **THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**, comprising:—

**MOROCCO AND TAPESTRY COVERED SOFAS AND CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE AND CHAIRS, DINNER WAGGONS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD WITH BEVELED GLASS, DOUBLE BRASS MOUNTED IRON BEDSTEAD WITH WIRE AND HAIR MATTRESSES, MARBLED WASH STANDS, TEAKWOOD DRESSING TABLE WITH BEVELED GLASS, WARDROBES, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, COOKING STOVE AND UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.**

Also a Large Number of **PALMS AND FLOWERS** in Pots.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1904. [650]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## ENTERTAINMENTS

**THEATRE ROYAL.**

**THE HENRY DALLAS**

**MUSICAL COMEDY**

**COMPANY.**

**ENORMOUS SUCCESS.**

**POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS.**

**TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY) AND**

**TO-MORROW NIGHT (SATURDAY),**

**"THE MESSENGER BOY."**

Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1.

Plans at Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

Late Tram each night 15 minutes after fall of Curtain.

**W. FLEMING VALLANCE, Manager.**

Hongkong, 15th February, 1904. [523]

## HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

**NOTICE.**

The First of the Series of the SOCIETY'S SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS will be given

**TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),**

**5th MARCH, 1904,**

**in ST. ANDREW'S HALL,**

**at 9 P.M.**

Programme will be announced later.

Prices of admission to non-subscribers:—

\$3 and \$1 (Limited Number).

Seats may now be booked at the ROBINSON PIANO CO., Ltd., Queen's Road.

**PETER DOW,**

Hon. Secretary (Vocal).

**H. W. D. SCHMIDT,**

Hon. Secretary (Orchestra).

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1904. [589]

## BOXING! BOXING!!

**AT CITY HALL.**

**TUESDAY, 8th MARCH.**

**C. C. ST. CLAIR,** Middleweight Champion of Brooklyn, U.S.A., versus **D. MORGAN** (of Vengeance), Heavyweight Champion of the China Station, will contest 20 3-minute rounds for \$1,000 a-side and a purse.

**MICKEY LACEY** (of Vengeance) versus **LARRY LAYTON** (of Albion) will meet for the third time to decide the Bantam-weight Championship of the China Station, in a 20-round go, they having already fought a draw each time.

Two 15-round bouts will also be contested by well-known men. The star bout, **ST. CLAIR** vs. **MORGAN**, commences about 10.30 p.m.

Popular Prices—\$1, \$2 and \$3.

Stags (Ringside) Tickets—\$5.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. Robinson, where a plan of the Hall is on view.

Doors open at 8, commence at 9 p.m. sharp.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1904. [641]

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

**SEVENTH ATHLETIC MEETING.**

By kind permission of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, the above Sports will be held under the RULES of the AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION on MONDAY, the 4th APRIL, on the Ground of the Hongkong Football Club (kindly lent for that purpose) at Happy Valley.

Entry forms and List of Events may be had from the Steward of the Club, Kowloon, or the undersigned, care of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Entries close on MONDAY, the 28th March, at 5 p.m.

**HAROLD C. AUSTEN,**

Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1904. [621]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Business of **AH MEN and HING CHEONG & CO.**, Tailors, will be CARRIED ON from the 17th inst. at No. 8 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite to the Connaught House Hotel.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1904. [128]

## DAVID CORSAK &amp; SONS

**MERCHANT NAVY**

**NAVY BOILED**

**ONG FLAX**

**RELANCE CROWN**

**TARPAULING**

**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,**

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1904. [61]

## "THE EAST OF ASIA."

(Published Quarterly).

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest. Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the people, Customs, &c. of the Far East. The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental and American, that the production of this Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of the sterling merit of the publication.

Price ... .. \$1.50.

On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD OFFICE, Shanghai; MESSRS KELLY & WALSH Hongkong; and all leading Booksellers in the Far East Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

**CARTRIDGES.**

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

**ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE. NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 88SG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.**

**WM. SCHMIDT & CO.**

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [11]

**NOTICE OF FIRM**

**NOTICE.**

**M. OTTO WAGNER** has been Admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

**CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO.**

Hongkong, 1st March, 1904. [61]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

**HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the OFFICES of the Company, Pedder's Street, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, 1904, at 12 o'clock (Noon), to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1903, and the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th FEBRUARY, to the 5th MARCH, both days inclusive.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,**

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1904. [474]

**GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD.**

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, the 9th MARCH, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, and electing Director and Auditor.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th until 10th MARCH, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

**W. G. WINTERBURN,**

General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1904. [632]

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 10th March, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1903.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant, to the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,

**GEO. L. TOMLIN,**

Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1904. [488]

## HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 2, Connaught Road, at 12.15 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 10th MARCH, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1903.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th MARCH, both days inclusive.

**R. J. MACGOWAN,**

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1904. [684]

## HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that, on and after this date, they can obtain Scrip Certificates for Shares of the new issue in exchange for Hongkong and Shanghai Bank receipts on application at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**

General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1904. [515]

## YORKSHIRE DINNERS.

ALL YORKSHIREMEN wishing to take part in the DINNER on MONDAY, the 7th MARCH, are requested to send their names to the undersigned as early as possible.

**ARTHUR CHAPMAN,**



# ROBINSON PIANO Co. LD.

## FOUR REMARKABLE PIANO - PLAYERS.

APOLLOETIE - - - - \$450

APOLLO - - - - - \$550

## APOLLO "MASTER" PLAYERS.

## PLAY EVERY NOTE

OF THE PIANO,

SECURING EFFECTS OF

## TREMENDOUS

## IMPRESSIVENESS

(OTHER PLAY 30 NOTES LESS).

## "APOLLO" PLAYERS

## for Hire.

## APOLLO SUBSCRIPTION

## LIBRARY.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1904. [640]

## INSURANCES

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCHANT TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1902,  
£16,378,771.

1. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 0 0  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000 0 0  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 287,500 0 0  
2. FIRE FUNDS, 2,387,215 14 10

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above  
Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1903. [1888]

## THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to accept RISKS at Current Rates.  
HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO.,  
Hongkong, 26th November, 1903. [12160]

## THE UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company are  
prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current  
rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [1]

## AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [199]

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE  
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,  
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [12]

## THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COM- PANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1851.  
Cash Security ... .. £2625,719  
Total Losses Paid ... .. £26,769,240

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.,  
Hongkong, 19th May, 1903. [194]

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO

FIRE and LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept  
First Class Foreign and Chinese RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSUR-  
ANCE. Prospectuses on application.

TURNER & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1903. [267]

## AUCTIONS

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction,  
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),  
the 5th MARCH, 1904, at 2.30 p.m., at his  
SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road,  
LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS,  
ORTRONNE, ART MUSLINS, TABLE  
COVERS, QUILTS, GLOVES and HATS,  
LADIES' and GENTS' BOOTS and  
SHOES.

Terms of Sale:—As Customary.  
V. I. REMEDIOS,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1904. [633]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell by Public Auction  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),  
the 5th MARCH, 1904, at 2.30 p.m., their  
SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road  
(Corner of Ice House Street),  
SUNDRY HANDSOME JAPANESE  
HAND CARVED CHERRY  
WOOD FURNITURE,  
Comprising:—  
DRESSING TABLE, BED, MIRROR,  
CHAIRS, ROUND MIRRORS and  
LEATHER CHAIR, &c., &c.  
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1904. [634]

PONIES! PONIES!! PONIES!!!

THE Undersigned will hold their Annual  
Sale of Race Ponies by Public Roup as  
under:—

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),  
the 5th MARCH, at 4 p.m., at KENNEDY'S,  
CAUSEWAY BAY, REPOSITORY,  
upwards of  
FIFTY LOTS.

Terms:—As usual.  
Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [573]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions  
from R. K. LEIGH, Esq., to sell by  
Public Auction,  
on  
MONDAY,  
the 7th MARCH, 1904, at 2.15 p.m., within his  
residence "LIGH TOW," The Peak,  
THE WHOLE OF HIS  
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE.

Comprising:—  
MOROCCO and TAPESTRY COVERED  
SOFAS and CHAIRS, CANTON CARVED  
BLACKWOOD DESK and FLOWER  
STANDS, BRONZE and CLOISONNE  
VASES, JAPANESE CARVED WOOD  
SETTEE and CHAIR, TRAKWOOD  
EXTENSION DINING TABLE and  
CHAIRS, DINNER WAGGONS, TEAK-  
WOOD SIDEBOARD, GLASS and  
CROCKERY WARE, DINNER SERVICE,  
DOUBLE BRASS MOUNTED IRON  
BEDSTEAD with WIRE and HAIR  
MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARD-  
ROBES with REVELLED GLASS,  
MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, COOK-  
ING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c., &c.

A large number of PALMS and FLOWERS  
in LOTS.  
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [597]

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

### JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMAN'S  
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40  
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also  
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Liölin

### PHOTOGRAPHER

V. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and  
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.  
Views of China and Manila. Work  
done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's  
Road Central.

### PRINTING

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE  
Proofs read by Englishman.

### STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision  
and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for  
Hartmann Rahtjen's Genuine Com-  
position Red Band Brand.

### BISMARCK & CO.,

Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-  
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour

### KWONG SANG & CO.,

Shipchangers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,  
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers'  
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,  
144, Des Vaux Road.

### HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATER.  
PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST  
Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNOLD & CO.

Beware of JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [449]

### RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.  
CHAMPAGNE GECWEES AND  
SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality  
Extra Dry (Green Seal)  
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,  
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [150]

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

POTATOES IN GERMANY—GENESIS OF SAND-  
HILLS—POSSIBLE ROCK COLUMNS—SEWAGE  
PURIFIED BY GROWING ORGANISMS—A  
NOVEL ALARM—MAN AND ENGINE—PLANT-  
POISONING BY A PLANT—A NEW SUGAR  
PLANT—COMMERCIAL RADIUM.

The scientific culture of potatoes is nowhere  
practised as in Germany. In that country,  
states Consul-General Mason, dozens of skilful  
and experienced growers give their whole time  
and energy to the propagation of improved  
varieties, and the conditions of soil, exposure, or  
purpose for which each is best suited are well  
understood. Certain varieties excel for food,  
others for starch and dextrine, others for  
alcohol, and yet others for stock-feed. Many  
of the best sorts are now, but not more than 20  
varieties are included in the crop, of practical  
growers, although about 100 are listed by  
dealers, and as many as 500 were catalogued  
as long ago as 1863.

In India the town of Karachi and its suburb  
of Clifton, two or three miles distant, are  
curiously threatened with separation by the  
growth of sand-hills. Mr. E. D. Oldham  
traces the growth of these dunes from small  
oval patches of sand on the stony surface, and  
shows that even a slight deposit may gradually  
deflect the air currents and produce a calm  
space and an eddy of slowly increasing size,  
with steady enlargement of the sand accumulation.  
Planting native grasses is among the  
remedies to be tried.

The crushing strength of rocks indicates  
that there must be a "mit to the possible  
height of mountains. Mr. E. H. L. Schwartz  
calculates that the lower layer would be crushed  
in a column of wet sandstone from two-thirds  
of a mile to five miles high, one of granites from  
four to seven and a half miles, and one of felsite  
from seven to nine miles.

The greatest authentic flight of a carrier-  
pigeon is given by Maurice Dussolier as 1,900  
miles; the greatest long distance speed, as 58  
miles an hour for 617 miles.

The biological treatment of sewage has been  
studied for a number of years at Hamburg by  
Dr. Dunbar. The various processes of this kind  
depend upon the removal from solution of the  
putrefactive matters through absorption by  
porous material, and upon subsequent oxidation  
by micro-organisms. Without the activity of  
the organisms, absorption soon ceases. The  
absorption, which increases with the fineness of  
the material and usually attains the maximum  
effect in four to six hours, proves to be a purely  
surface-action independent of chemical attraction,  
and so powerful is it that sterile clinkers  
in contact with it withdraw from the liquid not  
only colouring matters but also the complex  
nitrogenous substances found in sewage. An  
interesting example of absorption is furnished  
by Dr. Dunbar's percolating filter, in which  
one-half of the purification takes place in the six-  
inch layer of fine material on the surface.

An alarm-clock for the deaf is an interesting  
bit of work by Tommy Stringer, a blind, deaf,  
and dumb scientific student of New York. The  
alarm attachment utilizes several means of  
awakening the sleeper. It shakes a pillow in  
his face, it lights a small incandescent lamp  
having a mirror focussing the rays into his  
eyes, and it explodes a fulminating cap with a  
shock perceptible by the deaf at close range.  
The apparatus may also serve as a burglar  
alarm or to give indication of fire by electric  
thermostats.

Human power and machine power are found  
by Prof. Schmoller, of Berlin University, to  
have been equal in Germany in 1850, when the  
population was 18,000,000, one-half being la-  
bourers. In 1893, with a population of 56,000,000  
and the same proportion of labourers, the machine  
power had reached six times the manual, or,  
according to some authorities, ten times.

Only 54 per cent. of Germany's young men are  
fit for military service. Dr. Stricker finds that  
heart-disease has increased 300 per cent. in a  
decade.

While strong plants destroy weaker ones by  
crowding, or by depriving them of air, light, or  
food, it is rather surprising to hear that one  
plant may poison another. In a recent case  
reported in England, the plant called *Humea*  
*elegans*, which exhales a powerful odour of Rus-  
sian leather, was placed in a greenhouse near a  
peach-vine, when the nearest leaves of the latter  
began to wither and fall off. The influence  
was felt even at considerable distance, the result  
being that at last the young leaves were all  
stripped from the peach.

The new saccharine plant discovered in South  
America contains a considerable quantity of  
all acids. D. alpha is most numerous between 5  
and 6 o'clock in the morning, and fewest between  
9 and 11 in the morning. The death rate is  
not large between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the fatal  
hours being from 3 to 6 a.m.

The hour of death has been recorded by a  
leading European physician for 2,580 persons of  
all ages. D. alpha is most numerous between 5  
and 6 o'clock in the morning, and fewest between  
9 and 11 in the morning. The death rate is  
not large between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the fatal  
hours being from 3 to 6 a.m.

The radium industry is rapidly developing in  
France and Germany, and, even at nearly  
2400 per gramme, orders are at hand for  
several hundred grammes. In medicine its  
effects are most extraordinary. A small glass  
tube, containing a little more than a thousandth  
of a gramme, takes the place of a powerful  
electric apparatus, and in cancer treatment gives  
results surpassing those of Röntgen rays.

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